

PLACE TO BOOK REFERENCES

SERV/535

Ученые заметы машинно-технологич. общества
по проблемам и строительству и коррозии металлов в промышленности и строительстве
(Коррозия и строительство) Москва, Издательство
издательства Академии Наук СССР, 1960.
590 стр., 5000 экземпляров.

Л.А. Лерн, Кандидат физико-математических наук;
Л.И. Башмаченко, Инженер; Техн. Ред.; В.Д. Елькин; Инженер; Генерал-Полковник
литературы на техническую и инженерную тематику; Т.Г. Рубинштейн,
Богданов; Кандидат технических наук; Т.А. Лерн, Кандидат физико-математических
наук (Химика); В.Г. Баранов, Кандидат физико-математических наук;
В.М. Плещинский, Кандидат физико-математических наук; А.Г. Тихонов, Кандидат физико-
математических наук; А.Г. Тихонов, Кандидат физико-математических наук.

Предисловие: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel concerned
with problems of corrosion of metals.

Содержание: The collection contains discussions of intermetallic corrosion of
metals, metal and alloy corrosion of various steels, low-alloy and stainless
steels, decomposition and formation of various alloys. The tendency of steels of
various compositions and properties to corrosion under specific conditions is discussed
and the nature of corrosion resistance is analyzed. In particular,
the results of the article are concerned by technological processes,
the quality of which are described.

Горбачев, Д.А. Кандидат физико-математических наук; Инженер-технолог
Богданов; Кандидат технических наук; Основные закономерности коррозии
стальных конструкций. — 262

III. СТАТЬИ ОБЗОРЫ И СТАТЬИ ОБЗОРЫ

Рубинштейн, А.Г., Доктор физико-математических наук, профессор, и
Т.Г. Никифорова, Старший научный сотрудник, Кандидат физико-
математических наук. — 176

Логинов, В.Н., Кандидат физико-математических наук; Т.Г. Никифорова,
Старший научный сотрудник. Влияние окружения на свойства и
коррозия аустенитных сталей при температурных параметрах. — 186

Плещинский, В.М., Кандидат физико-математических наук. Стрес-
с-коррозия в судостроении. — 210

Богданов, Т.А., Кандидат физико-математических наук. Влияние электрических
и тепловых полей на коррозию стали в процессе термической обработки. — 214

Логинов, В.Н., Кандидат физико-математических наук. Влияние температуры и
скорости охлаждения на коррозию сталей. — 217

IV. СТАТЬИ ОБЗОРЫ И СТАТЬИ ОБЗОРЫ

Андреев, В.В., Кандидат физико-математических наук. Коррозия и износ
стальных сталей. — 211

Богданов, Т.А., Кандидат физико-математических наук. Методы изучения
коррозии в судостроении. — 221

Логинов, В.Н., Кандидат физико-математических наук. Влияние температуры
и скорости охлаждения на коррозию сталей. — 231

Плещинский, В.М., Кандидат физико-математических наук. Влияние температуры
и скорости охлаждения на коррозию сталей. — 237

Логинов, В.Н., Кандидат физико-математических наук. Влияние температуры
и скорости охлаждения на коррозию сталей. — 239

Card 49

SHVARTS, G.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRISTAL', M.M., inzh.

New articles on the corrosion and protection of steels. Khim.
mash. no.2:47-48 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Steel--Corrosion)

1.2300
1575
AUTHORS:Krutikov, A.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Arrest, T.V.,
Engineer, Kristal, M.M., Engineer

TITLE:

On the problem of welding and corrosion resistance of steel-copper,
steel-bronze and steel-brass bimets

PERIODICAL:

Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 2, 1962, 15 - 17

TEXT:

The authors investigated the possibility of using steel, clad with copper and its alloys, in chemical machinebuilding. Since the use of bimets presents some advantages over coating the steel with copper and its alloys, the weldability of steel-copper, steel-bronze and steel-brass bimets was investigated and a welding technology was developed. In the latter case metal or carbon electrodes can be used; for gas-and arc-welded. Copper, brass and bronze can be argon-arc welded. In the latter case metal or carbon electrodes should be employed and automatic welding should be performed with a submerged arc. A carbon-arc is widely used for welding brass. Welding copper and bronze with a metal electrode is performed on d-c of reverse polarity, and brass on d-c of direct polarity; argon-arc welding is in all cases performed on current of direct polarity. Conditions of welding

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A006/A10133549
S/135/62/000/002/003/010
A006/A101

On the problem of welding ...

ing copper depend on the number of factors including thickness, shape and dimensions of the parts to be welded, chamfering of the edges, etc. Since copper is prone to porosity and embrittlement, and has high heat-conductivity, tight and plastic joints can not be obtained when welding copper that contains over 0.01% oxygen. When welding 10 mm thick bimets, the edges should be asymmetrically double V-shaped, and the chamfering angle should be 30-35°. High-quality weld joints are produced by automatic submerged-arc welding with an electrode wire of 2 mm in diameter, having the same composition as the base-metal. Mechanical and corrosion tests of the weld joints yielded the following results: in welding copper and brass, considerable grain growth takes place in the weld-adjacent zone; grain growth is not observed in bronze. Bronze and brass do not yield a distinct fusion boundary, which is very distinct in copper. In manual welding of a cladding layer a non-ferrous metal does not penetrate into the steel. In automatic welding the steel is overheated in a number of cases, grain growth takes place and Widmannstaetten structure is formed. In the case of intensified welding conditions, non-ferrous metals penetrate into the steel seam to a depth of 2 - 3 grains. Corrosion tests showed that the corrosion resistance of steel-copper and steel-brass bimets exceeds that of the base metal. The corrosion resistance of welds with a bronze cladding layer in acetic acid, after manual arc welding, is equal to that

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On the problem of welding ...

of the base metal. It is somewhat lower after automatic welding. Bronze welds are sometimes prone to structural corrosion; if proper welding conditions have been selected this defect is not observed. There are 5 tables, 5 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: NIIKhIMMASH

X

Card 3/3

34451
S/184/62/000/002/002/004
D041/D112

18. PJ10
11.1160

AUTHORS:

Shapiro, M.B., Kristal', M.M., Moskvin, N.I., Makarov, V.M.,
Engineers

TITLE:

High-strength acid-proof steel for chemical machine building

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1962, 26-31

TEXT: The authors tested X15H9M (Kh15N9Yu) high-strength austenite-martensite steel at NIIKHIMMASH in order to determine its suitability for use in machines operating in aggressive media. The effect of thermal treatment on the structure of the steel, on its mechanical properties and on its resistance to corrosion in various media was investigated. Cold treatment increased the hardness. After normalizing from 1,000°C, the steel had a purely austenite structure; reducing the normalizing temperature to 950°C and below, increased the amount of carbides and changed the position of the martensite point and the quantity of formed martensite. After cold treatment and aging, the hardness values were higher at all temperatures. The

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D041/D112

High-strength acid-proof ...

maximum strength was obtained after the aging of steel which was previously normalized at 750-800°C and cold-treated. The maximum strength was obtained after aging at 450-475°C for 1 hour. Maximum plasticity and toughness were obtained by aging at 350°C, whereby the strength was still high enough. The corrosion tests were carried out on sheets, forgings, a rod and welded specimens of various thicknesses, heat-treated at various normalizing and aging temperatures. The maximum corrosion rate was observed in HNO₃ as well as in an acid solution of copper-vitriol after aging at 550°C. An increase of the aging time from 1 to 5 hours (at 475°C) showed that the corrosion resistance decreased in 65-% HNO₃ by approximately 1 times. The greatest corrosion resistance was observed after tempering at 1,000 to 1,100°C, when the steel had an almost pure austenite structure; the greatest intercrystalline corrosion was observed after normalizing at 760°C. The steel was successfully used in some test machines developed by the NIIKhIMMASH, and is recommended for the valve plates of compressors; further research is needed before the steel can be used for casings of machines. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 3 references; 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-

Card 2/3

S/184/62/000/002/002/004
DO41/D112

High-strength acid-proof ...

Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: I. Halbig, O.B. Ellis, Observation on the corrosion resistance of tough strength stainless steels for aircraft, "Corrosion", v. 14, no. 8, 1958; W.K. Boyd, H.A. Pray, "Corrosion", v. 13, no. 6, 1957.

X

Card 3/3

SHAPIRO, M.B., inzh.; KRISTAL', M.M., inzh.; SOVETNIKOVA, Ye.N., inzh.;
BELINKIY, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk

Heat treatment of electrically welded Kh18N9T steel pipe. Metalloved.
i term. obr. met. no.8:26-29 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut
khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Pipe, Steel--Welding)
(Steel alloys--Heat treatment)

EHP(7)/EWT(7)/RDS
FILE REF NR: AR3001635

S/0157 000 004/1081/1081

67
66

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 41444

AUTHOR: Shapiro, M. B.; Moskvin, N. I.; Kristal', M. M.; Makarov, V. M.

TITLE: A new high-strength stainless steel /4

CITED SOURCE: Vses. n.-i. i konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr, no. 40, 1962,
62-79

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, heat treatment, Kh15Kh9Yu, C, Si, Mn, Cr, Ni, S,
P, Al, austenite, martensite, Kh15Kh9Yu, argon-arc welding, welding

TRANSLATION: Research has been conducted on the effect of heat treatment on the mechanical properties and corrosion resistance of precipitation hardening steel Kh15Kh9Yu containing 0.05-0.09% C, 0.34-0.49% Si, 0.01-0.06% Mn, 14.3-16.0% Cr, 1.1-1.4% Ti, 0.01-0.07% S, 0.012-0.03% P, and 0.70-1.20% Ni. This material shows much promise for chemical machine building. Kh15Kh9Yu steel is of the austenite-martensite class and has an austenitic structure after normalizing at 975-1,050°C; and it can also be subjected to various production operations. As a res

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ACCESSION NR: AR3001635

a result of cold treatment at -70°C, the steel undergoes a martensite transformation and contains up to 70% martensite which increases its strength appreciably. When aged at 350-500°C, tensile strength increases from 115 to 140 kg/mm². With the heat treatment the mechanical properties of Kh15Kh9Yu are changed as follows: tensile strength, 100 to 150 kg/mm²; yield strength, 30 to 140 kg/mm²; elongation, 10 to 4%; reduction in area, 40 to 10%; and impact strength, up to 50 kg-meters/cm². Optimum combination of mechanical properties is obtained after the treatment as follows: normalizing at 750°C, cold treatment at -70°C for 1-2 hours, aging for 1-2 hours at 350-500°C. Resulting properties are: tensile strength > 140 kg/mm²; yield strength > 90 kg/mm²; elongation > 12%; reduction in area > 40%; and impact strength > 5 kg-meters/cm². Steel Kh15Kh9Yu is not inclined to intercrystalline corrosion after this heat treatment and can be welded by an arc-on-arc using electrode wire made of the same steel. After a complete heat treatment cycle, strength factor of a welded seam is 0.9 higher.
L. Koolikova

DATE ACQ: 20 May 63

SUB CODE: ML

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4041618

8/137/64/000/005/I070/I070

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs, 51408

AUTHOR: Kristal', M. M.; Adugina, N. A.; Sovetnikova, Ye. N.

TITLE: Investigation of corrosion stability of electric welded pipes of steel 1Kh18N9T

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. m.-i konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr., vy*p. 45, 1963
3-15

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, corrosion stability, electric welded pipe, welded pipe, steel pipe, intercrysalline corrosion, 1Kh18N9T steel

TRANSLATION: Electric welded pipes of steel 1Kh18N9T in state of delivery do not possess inclination to intercrysalline corrosion if they are prepared from tape not inclined to this form of disintegration. Stability of pipes against intercrysalline corrosion after tempering at 650° can be ensured by additional cold rolling of pipes and use for their manufacture of tape with content C<0.08% and ratio of Ti:C≥5. Electric welded pipes do not possess increased inclination to ✓

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ACCESSION NR: AR4041618

corrosion cracking, as compared with seamless pipes. In a number of aggressive media (in which steel 1Kh18N9T is passively stable) corrosion stability of electric welded pipes can be increased by means of hardening from 1050 - 1150°, ensuring dissolution of δ -ferrite and carbides. Pipes prepared by high frequency welding possess higher stability against intercrystalline corrosion than pipes prepared by Ar-arc welding.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

S/276/63/000/003/001/006
A004/A1C

AUTHORS: Shapiro, M. B., Kristal', M. M., Belinskiy, A. L.,
Sovetnikova, Ye. N.

TITLE: Investigating the heat treatment of electrically welded
tubes of 1X18H9 T(1Kh18N9T) steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, no. 3,
1963, 58, abstract 3B246 ("Tr. Vses. n.-i. i konstrukt.
in-t khim. mashinostr.", 1962, no. 40, 80 - 100)

TEXT: The investigations were carried out on tubes 25, 32, and
38 mm in diameter, wall thickness 2 mm, manufactured by the Moscow and
Nikopol' Tube Plants. The tubes were made from strip by argon arc welding
on special tube welders. The chemical composition of the tube metal was
C - 0.09, Cr - 18.2, Ni - 10.25, Ti - 0.59. The studies com-
prised the effect of furnace heating at 1,050 and 1,150°C with 8 and 4
minutes holding respectively and stabilizing annealing at 870 and 920°C
with 2 hours holding, and also the effect of h-f current induction heat-

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Investigating the heat treatment

S/276/63/000/003/001/006
A004/A127

Effect on the structure, hardness and corrosion resistance of the seam metal of the electric welding seam. Simultaneously the effect of the heating temperature on the tendency of the tubes to corrosion in operating was investigated. As a result of the investigations carried out it was found that corrosion resistance of welded tubes in nitric acid was obtained by the following treatment: Heating at 1,150°C for four minutes, cooling in water, upon which the γ -ferrite content in the weld is reduced from 20 - 25% to nearly zero, while concentration nonhomogeneities of the seam metal structure are eliminated to a considerable extent. Analogous results may be obtained in hardening by means of h-f current induction heating up to 1,250 - 1,300°C with 5 - 6 seconds holding. Heat treatment increases the corrosion resistance of electrically welded tubes and makes it possible to extend their applicability in chemical machine building. There are 4 figures and 11 references.

T. Kislyakova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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L 10709-63

EMP(q)/EMT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001648

S/0063/63/008/003/0293/0293

58

AUTHOR: Dyatlova, V. N.; Kristal', M. M.; Shvarts, G. L. (Cand. of technical sciences)TITLE: Stainless steels as materials for chemical equipmentSOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo. Zhurnal, v. 8, no. 3, 1963,
283-293

TOPIC TAGS: austenite-martensite stainless steels, Kh17N7Yu, Kh18N9Yu, Kh17N5Mo,

Kh15NiCr2Yu, corrosion resistance of steels
ABSTRACT: Authors describe a new type of stainless steels which are high-strength, age-hardenable steels of the austenite-martensite class. Special feature of these steels is the ability of the martensite transformation to take place in them under the effect of low temperatures or cold plastic flow and increase in their strength during the subsequent aging process. American steels of this type, particularly those used in the aviation industry, are discussed briefly. Soviet steels of this type, which are discussed include the Eh17N7Yu, Kh17N7Yu, Kh18N9Yu and Kh17N5Mo. A chemical composition and structure are given in various tables and

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figures. Article then compares the corrosion resistance of these steels to 2Kh13, 1Kh18N9T and Kh17N2 steels. Comparative data is shown in tables. Article concludes by comparing the new steels with other types of steels with respect to mechanical properties, structure and corrosion resistance. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: 00

DATE ACQ: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00

NO REF Sov: 015 OTHER: 007

ja/L

Card 2/2

DYATLOVA, V.N.; KRISTAL', M.M.; SHVARTS, G.L., kand. tekhn. nauk

Stainless steels as material for chemical equipment. Zhur.
VKHO 8 no.3:283-293 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

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1000C, followed by water quenching, annealing at 400C for
2 hr, and aging at 350-400C. Orig. att. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

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L 1677-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD/HW/JG/WB
ACCESSION NR: AP5011357

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620.193

56
43
K

AUTHOR: Shvarts, G. L.; Kristal', M. M.

TITLE: Metals and alloys for the chemical industry

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 137-149

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistant metal / alloy steel

ABSTRACT: About 200 types of carbon and alloyed steels as well as copper, nickel, aluminum, titanium, lead, and alloys based on these metals are presently being used in the chemical industry for equipment, machines and piping. The physical and chemical properties of some of these materials are described and recommendations are given for improving these properties. Comparative data on the corrosion resistance of various types of alloyed steels are given in table 1 of the Enclosure. Particular attention is given to Ni-Mo and Ni-Cr-Mo alloys. Data on the corrosion resistance of some of these alloys are given in table 2 of the Enclosure. Some consideration is given to the use of bimetals in order to economize on scarce materials such as titanium. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 tables.

Cord 1/5

4 1677-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5011337

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut
khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Design Scientific Research Institute of
Chemical Machinery)

SUBMITTED: 17Oct64

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 000

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L 1677-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5011357

ENCLOSURE: 01

Table 1

4

Medium	Concen-tration %	Tempera-ture °C	Corrosion rate, mm/year			
			Kh15N9Yu	Kh17N5M3	2Kh13	Kh18N10T
Nitric acid	10	40	0	0.001	0.007	0.001
		boiling	0.02	0.012	0.34	0.01
	30	20	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		40	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
		boiling	0.11	0.10	1.68	0.03
		65	boiling	1.1	--	0.7
Phosphoric acid	20	boiling	0.03	0.01	2.6 *, †	0.004
	55	80	--	0.01	--	--
Magnesium chloride	42	135	0.01 *	0.01 *, †	0.03 †	0.04 \$

*--point corrosion; †--corrosion cracking; \$--pitting corrosion

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ENCLOSURE: 02

Table 2

6

Medium	Concen- tra- tion %	Tempera- ture	EXPOSURE RATE, EP-437		
			NEONATE (EP436)	NEONATE (EP375)	CKH23N28M3D3T (ΣΙ343)
Sulfuric acid	10	95°	0.106	0.274	0.071
		boiling	0.034	0.376	0.611
	20	95°	0.081	0.307	0.204
		boiling	0.027	0.956	2.32
	30	95°	0.081	0.344	0.45
		boiling	0.025	1.721	1.59
	40	95°	0.175	0.354	0.42
		boiling	0.033	4.100	1.10
50	50	95°	0.106	0.417	0.37
		boiling	0.294	11.55	333.9
	65	95°	0.025	2.46	24.9
		boiling	4.18	78.35	52.8

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011357

ENCLOSURE: 03

Medium	Concentra- tion %	Tempera- ture	Corrosion rate, mm/year		
			N70M27F (EP496)	Kh15N5M16V (EP375)	Okh23N28M3D3T (EI943)
Hydrochloric acid	78	95°	0.009	0.87	0.62
		boiling	15.9	12.8	9.0
	93	95°	0.02	0.17	0.22
		boiling	7.30	4.35	2.54
	5	70°	0.19	0.42	--
		95°	--	2.37	--
		boiling	0.126	4.47	--
		70°	0.20	0.59	--
	10	95°	--	2.67	--
Hydrofluoric acid	15	boiling	0.27	--	--
	21	boiling	<0.5	--	--
	10	70°	0.18	0.23	--
		95°	0.91	1.17	--
	30	70°	0.75	0.80	--
		95°	1.67	0.92	--

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L 24729-56 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWA(c)/EWT(v)/EWP(l)/EWP(h)/EWP(n)/EWP(l)/ETC/

ACC NRT AF6015856

SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/65/000/008/0005/0006

IJP(c) JD

AUTHOR: Shvarts, G. L. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kristal', M. M.
(Candidate of technical sciences); Dyatlova, V. N. (Engineer)

CRG: none

TITLE: New structural materials for chemical machine building, 4

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1965, 5-8

TOPIC TAGS: low alloy steel, corrosion resistance, titanium, stainless steel, steel, annealing, sheet metal, corrosion rate, alloy, dispersion hardening, ferritic steel, austenitic steel, nartirsitic steel, titanium alloy, solid solution/09G2S low alloy steel, 16GS low alloy steel, St 3 steel, 00Kh18N10 stainless steel, Kh18N10T steel, 0Kh17N16M2T steel, N70M27F alloy, Kh15N5M16V alloy, Kh15N9Yu steel, Kh16N6 steel, Kh17N5M3 steel, VT1-1 titanium, OT4 titanium alloy

ABSTRACT: In recent years the low-alloy steels 09G2S and 16GS have begun to be used to make chemical apparatus in addition to the usual quality steels. In comparison with steel St. 3, these steels are characterized by increased strength (15-20%) and by a wide operating temperature range (-40 to +420°C).

An effective method of increasing corrosion resistance in nitric acid and in other corrosive media is to decrease the carbon content to 0.03% or less. Presently, stainless steel grade 00Kh18N10 containing up to 0.04% is being put into GOST 5632-61. Production is starting on sheet steel grade 00Kh18N10 containing less than 0.03% C. Studies have indicated that the corrosion

UDC: 669.018.9:66.02.001.8

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ACC NR: AP6015856

5

resistance of steel containing less than 0.03% C, after annealing and subsequent heat at 650°C for 1 hour in fuming 65% nitric acid, is 0.25 mm/year whereas steel Kh18N10T containing 0.08% C it is 2 mm/year. The production of steel OKh17N16M3T (EI560) containing less than 0.06% C has started. This steel has a pure austenitic structure.

Alloy N70M27F is recommended for joining large-size weldments when the thickness of the weld metal is less than 5 mm, on the basis of the studies conducted at NIIkhimnash together with TsNIIMChM. The corrosion rate of this alloy in hydrochloric acid in 1-37% concentrations at 20 and 70°C and in boiling solutions containing up to 10% HCl does not exceed 0.2 mm/year, and in the 15-21% concentration range it amounts to less than 0.5 mm/year. In sulfuric acid the alloy is stable under the following conditions: at 20 and 70°C in the 10-83% concentration range; at 95°C in the 10-30 and 50-93% concentration ranges, at boiling temperature in the 10-40% concentration range (rate of corrosion does not exceed 0.1 mm/year). Alloy N70M27F is stable in phosphoric acid at 77-115% concentrations and up to 140-200°C (in relation to the acid concentration).

The Ni-Cr-Mo alloy Kh15N55M16V is sufficiently stable in sulfuric acid in all concentrations at 70°C and in the 10-55 and 78-93% ranges at 95°C and in boiling sulfuric acid up to 10% concentration (rate of corrosion is 0.1-0.5 mm/year). In concentrations above 10% the alloy is unstable in boiling sulfuric acid.

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6015856

A need for materials combining high corrosion resistance and strength led to the introduction of dispersion hardened steels Kh15N9Yu, Kh16N6, and Kh17NSM3 of the austenitic-martensitic class as well as of steels of the austenitic-ferritic class for chemical machine building. The corrosion rate of steels Kh15N9Yu and Kh16N6 in 65% fuming nitric acid is 1.6 mm/year and 1.54 mm/year respectively. 18

A deficiency of austenitic-ferritic class steels is their tendency, higher than in austenitic steels, to selective structural corrosion in media containing the chlorine ion, sulfuric acid and maleic acid.

Of the various grades of titanium produced domestically technically pure titanium VT1-1 and low-alloy titanium alloy OT4 are used in chemical equipment building. 18

The corrosion resistance of titanium in a number of corrosive media can be improved by alloying it with other elements forming solid solutions with titanium. Workers at the Institute of Physical Chemistry AN USSR and NIIkhimnash, together with the State Institute of Rare Metals, established that in solutions of hydrochloric acid an alloy of titanium and 0.2% Pd has a considerably lower corrosion rate than titanium; it is stable in 30% HCl at room temperature, in 10% HCl at 90°C, and in 5% HCl at boiling temperature. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001
Card 3/3 M/S

L 32800-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB
ACC NR: AP6012587 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/66/000/004/0036/0039

AUTHOR: Kristal', M. M.; Khalizova, V. N.; Adugina, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Corrosion resistance of two-layer metals, 6

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1966, 36-39

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, bimetal, corrosion resistant metal

ABSTRACT: The paper reports on tests of corrosion resistance of 1) two-layer metals with the cladding layer made of the steels Kh18N10T, Kh18N12M2T, Kh17N13M2T, and OKh23N28M3D3T; 2) weld joints of the same sheets; and 3) two-layer metals with the cladding layer made of Ni/M3S copper, No. 0.4 bronzo, and L90 brass. In all the cases the corrosion resistance of the two-layer metal proved to be approximately equal to the corrosion resistance of the pure metal even when the joints exhibited fissures of transcrystallite character. Some of the investigations were carried out at the NIIkhimmash in conjunction

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.9-419:620.193.001.5

L 32800-66
ACC NR: AP6012587

with the Institute of Metallurgy and Concentration, AN KazSSR (Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN Kazakhskoy SSR). Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 MJS

BARABOSHKIN, V.; KRISTAL', V.

Radio-controlled ship model. Voen.znan. 31 no.12:25 D '55.
(MLRA 9:5)
(Ship models--Radio control)

KRISTAL', R., STAROVEROV, M., master; SERGEYEV, K.

Planning problems and the analysis of labor productivity and wages.
Muk.-elev. prom. 29 no.3:13-14 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Mordovskogo respublikanskogo upravleniya khleboproduktov (for Kristal'). 2. Cherepanovskiy mel'nichnyy kombinat Novosibirskoy oblasti (for Staroverov). 3. Nachal'nik Normativno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii po trudu Gor'kovskogo upravleniya Khleboproduktov (for Sergeyev).

KRISTAL', V., inzh.

Automatic control of submarine model. Voen. znan. 35 no.12:34
D '59 (NIRA 13:3)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya morskogo modelizma Dobrovol'nogo
obshchestva sodeystviya armii, aviatii i flotu SSSR.
(Submarines--Models)

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Communications

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 9/23

Authors : Zakharov, M. V., Chief Engineer, and Kristal, V. B., Economist-Engineer,
Telephone Exchange, Trunk Line Department

Title : Methods of calculating the volume of work (telephone exchange connections)
produced over trunk lines

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 11, page 16, Nov 1954

Abstract : A method of calculating the volume of work of telephone exchange lines
is discussed. The standard unit for the method of calculation is a
channel-hour-kilometer unit, i.e., the amount of telephone-exchange
work produced over a certain line should be calculated on the basis of
the number of channels in the line, number of actual hours of telephone
connections, and the overall length of the channels in kilometers.

Institution:

Submitted:

K. I. Slobodin, et al., V.

"Synthesis and Investigation of Some Nitro Substitutes in Thiocesters."
Cand Chem Sci, Tomsk Polytechnic Inst, Tomsk, 1954. (KhKhi, No 17, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

KRISTALEV, P.V.; KRISTALEVA, L.B.

Colorimetric determination of nitrites by 1-phenyl-3-methyl
pyrazolone and its derivatives. Trudy TGU 145:73-76 '57.
(MIRA 12:3)

1.Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo uni-
versiteta imeni V.V. Kuybyshev.
(Nitrites) (Pyrazolinone) (Colorimetry)

LEL'CHUK, Yu.L.; SKRIPOVA, L.L.; KRISTALEV, P.V.

Photocolorimetric determination of small amounts of cobalt in
nonferrous ores by -nitroso- naphthol. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR
no. 11:63-70 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Cobalt-Analysis) (Naphthol)

KRISTALEV, P.V.

Phenothiazine as a reagent for nitrites. Trudy kom. anal. khim.
11:306-308 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Phenothiazine) (Nitrites)

KULEV, L.P.; KRISTALEV, P.V.

Photometric determination of esters of p-nitrothiobenzoic acid.
Trudy kom. anal. khim. 11:457-459 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Benzoic acid)

KULEV, L.P.; KRISTALEV, P.V.

Synthesis and study of some nitro-substituted thioesters.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.3:429-432 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova,
kafedra tekhnologii krasiteley i lakarstvennykh veshchestv.
(Esters)

KRISTALEV, P. V.

The Second All-Union Conference on the Preparation and Analysis of High-Purity Elements, held on 24-28 December 1963 at Gorky State University im. N. I. Lobachevskiy, was sponsored by the Institute of Chemistry of the Gorky State University, the Physicochemical and Technological Department for Inorganic Materials of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Gorky Section of the All-Union Chemical Society im. D. I. Mendeleyev. The opening address was made by Academician N. M. Zhavoronkov. Some 90 papers were presented, among them the following:

P. V. Kristalev and L. B. Kristaleva; Yu. L. Lel'chuk and others; L. F. Zaichko, M. S. Zakharov, and V. F. Yankanskas. Methods for determining iron (10^{-5} to $10^{-6}\%$), boron ($5 \times 10^{-5}\%$) and phosphorus ($10^{-6}\%$), also antimony in tin.

(Zhur. Anal. Khim. 19 No. 6, 1964 p. 777-79)

KUSTA. 74, L. B.

The Second All-Union Conference on the Preparation and Analysis of High-Purity Elements, held on 24-28 December 1963 at Gorky State University im. N. I. Lobachevskiy, was sponsored by the Institute of Chemistry of the Gorky State University, the Physicochemical and Technological Department for Inorganic Materials of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Gorky Section of the All-Union Chemical Society im. D. I. Mendeleyev. The opening address was made by Academician N. M. Zhavoronkov. Some 90 papers were presented, among them the following:

P. V. Kristalev and L. B. Kristaleva; Yu. L. Leleshuk and others; L. F. Zaichko, M. S. Zakharov, and V. F. Yankanskas. Methods for determining iron (10^{-5} to $10^{-6}\%$), boron ($5 \times 10^{-5}\%$) and phosphorus ($10^{-6}\%$), also antimony in tin.

(Zhur. Anal. Khim. 19 No. 6, 1964 p. 777-79)

KRISTALEV, P.V.; KRISTALEVA, L.B.

Colorimetric determination of nitrates by 1-phenyl-3-methyl
pyrazolone and its derivatives. Trudy TGU 145:73-76 '57.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo uni-
versiteta imeni V.V. Kuybyshev.
(Nitrites) (Pyrazolinone) (Colorimetry)

KRISTALEVA, L.B.; KRISTALEV, P.V.

Extraction-photometric determination of trace amounts of arsenic.
Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 14:279-280 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KRISTALEVA, L.B.

Colorimetric determination of impurities in arsenic. Zav.lab. no.11:
1294-1295 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1.Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Arsenic-- Analysis)

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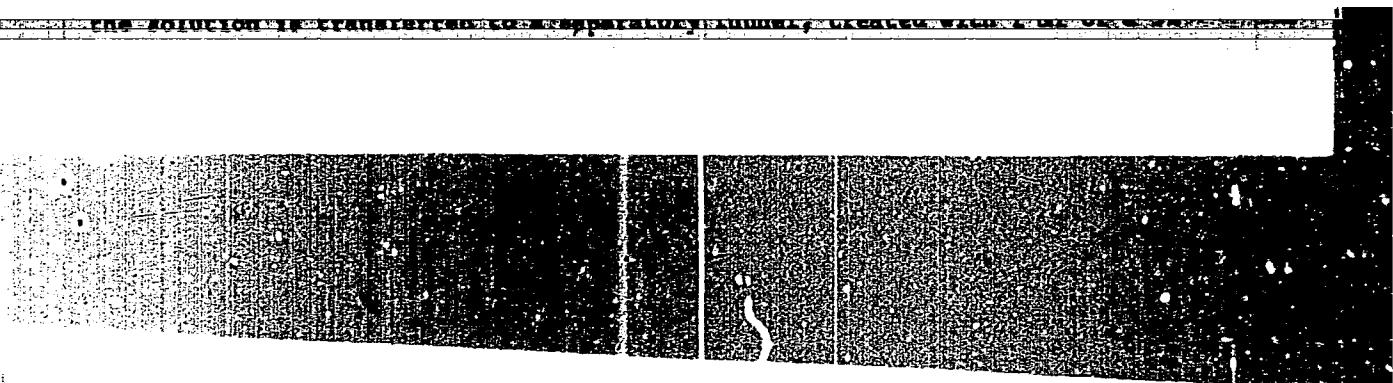
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KRISTALINSKIY, A. (Pos. Goryachiy Klyuch, Krasnodarskogo kraya).

Photographs on simple paper. Sov, foto 18 no.5:54 My '58.
(Photography—Printing processes) (MIRA 11:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

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KRISTALINSKAYA, M.M., inzh.

Studying Transbaikalia coal for the all-Union classification of brown
coal. Nauch. trudy KuzNIIUglebog. no.2:183-190 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

KHODOV, G.B., insh.; KRISTALINSKIY, B.S., insh.

Treatment of tungstate-copper contacts by means of h⁺-h-
frequency currents. Mashinostroenie no. 6126-87 N-D 163.
(MIRA 16-12)

KRISTALINSKIY, Vladimir Yakovlevich; IVANOV, A.I., redaktor ; AKHMEDOV,
V.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; KONYASHINA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Fire prevention measures in the construction and use of buildings
on stock farms] Protivoposharnya meropriyatiia pri stroitel'stve i
ekspluatatsii zhivotnovodcheskikh pomeshchenii. Moskva, Izd-vo
M-vy kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1956. 63 p. (MLBA 10:5)
(Fire prevention) (Stock and stockbreeding)

A simple method for determination of
nitrate in the presence of nitrite
and NO_2^- . M. Hirsch, J. S. Gandy,
and R. T. Merritt, Jr., U.S. Army
Research Institute of Materials, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21005.
A colorimetric method and apparatus
for the determination of nitrate
in aqueous solutions. A solution
of 200 ml. of nitric acid is
diluted to 1 liter with water, and
0.5 g. of 50% nitrobenzene is added.
The solution is heated to 40° C. and titrated with 0.1 N AgNO_3 ,
using methyl red and carbonylcarbazone as control
agents. The titration is stopped in a weakly alkali solution with a
few drops of phenolphthalein. A color with excess HNO_3 ,
methyl red, and carbonylcarbazone
is observed. The disappearance of pink color, and titrate
with 0.1 N AgNO_3 . The proposed analysis takes 40 min. and
consumes 1.5 liters. The results compare well.

M. Hirsch

KRISTEIL, Z.B.

The VSM separator-clarifier. Bla.techn.-kon.inform. no. 13/2-62 (5).
(Separators (Machines)) (IIA 12:7)

KRISTALL, Z.B.

Modernization of the VSB and VSV yeast separators. Gidroliz.i
lesokhim.prom. 13 no.4:27-29 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prodrovol'-
stvennogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Yeast) (Separators(Machines))

KRISTALL, Z.B.

New yeast separator. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 14 no. 1:31-32
'61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. VNIEKIProdmash.

(Yeast)

ZUYKOV, V.Ya.; IVANOV, A.M.; KRISTALL, Z.B.; MAKSIMOVA, N.K.; NOVIKOV, O.P.; POTKOV, G.A.; KRIKUNOV, A.Ye., red.; SELEKHNOV, V.M., red.; SHUVALOVA, N.S., red.; ZORINA, G.V., red.; VINOGRADOV, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Liquid separators for the food industry; handbook-catalog] Separatory zhidkostnye dlia pishchevoi preryashlennosti; katalog-spravochnik. Moskva, 1962. 86 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii mashinostroyeniya. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i eksperimental'no-konstruktorskiy institut prodovol'stvennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Zuykov, Ivanov, Kristall, Maksimova, Novikov, Potkov).

(Separators (Machines))

KRISTALL, Z.B.

Effect of the magnitude of the interplate clearance on the process occurring in the drum of a yeast separator. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.3:79-81 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i eksperimental'no-konstruktorskiy institut prodovol'stvennogo mashinostroyeniya, laboratoriya separatorostroyeniya.
(Separators (Machines)) (Yeast)

KRISTALL, Z.B.

Testing the VSB-M-type modernized yeast separator. Gidroliz.1
lesokhim.prom. 15 no.8:24 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i eksperimental'no-
konstruktorskiy institut prodrovol'stvennogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Yeast) (Separators (Machines))

KRISTALL, Z.B.

Clogging of the spouts of yeast separators. Gidroliz. i
lesokhim. prom. 15 no.7:24-25 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i eksperimental'no-kon-
struktorskiy institut prodrovol'stvennogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Separators(Machines)) (Yeast)

KHAVKIN, Yu.A.; MOROZOVA, M.A.; KRISTALLINSKAYA, N.S.

Purification of diphtheria toxin by the gel filtration method. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.5:526-529 S-0 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Tashkentskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i sывороток.

ERUSTALIOVICH, G.A., Inzh.

Improvement of the safety valves of a reducing and cooling system.
Energetik 12 no.5:23 May 1964. MIA 17:6)

VADKOVSKIY, N.D.; LEBEDEVA, V.P.; AL'TANI, J.S.; GILEVICH, F.N.;
BABIKOV, V.A.; SAVOZH, I.A.; DOKTOROVICH, M.Kh.; starshiy inzh.;
KRISTAL'NAYA, Ye.F., starshiy inzh.; MALINA, K.N., starshiy tekhnik;
NEFEDOVA, V.I., tekhnik; LEBEDEVA, V.P., otv.red.; NOVIKOVA, Ye.S.,
red.; KARABILLOVA, S.F., tekhn.red.

[Standard plan for stations of 600 and 1200 watt wire broadcasting
centers] Tipovoi proekt stantsii radiotransliatsionnykh uslov
moshchnost'iu 600 i 1200 vt. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam
sviazi i radio, 1960. 103 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy institut po issledovaniyam i proyektiro-
vaniyu sooruzheniy svyazi.
(Radio stations) (Wire broadcasting)

KOTLYAR, V.N., prof.; KABANOVA, Ye.S.; KRISTAL'NYY, B.V.

[The condition of uranium sources in capitalist countries and
methods employed in prospecting for uranium] O sostoianii
syr'evoi bazy urana v kapatisticheskikh stranakh i metodike
poiskovykh rabot na uran. Pod red. V.N.Kotliara. Moskva, Izd-vo
Akad.nauk SSSR, 1956. 57 p. (MIRA 11:1)

(Uranium)

KOTLYAR, V. N.; KRISTAL'NYY, B.V.

Industrial-type titanium deposits in capitalist countries. Gor.
zhur. no.4:69-73 Ap '57. (MERA 10:5)
(Titanium ores)

KOTLYAR, V.N.; TITOVA, N.A.; KRISTAL'NYY, B.V.; SHEVCHENKO, G.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Geology, and uranium and thorium resources in capitalist
countries; collected studies] Voprosy geologii i syr'evoi
bazy urana i torija kapitalisticheskikh stran; sbornik statei.
Moskva, Vses.in-t nauchn.i tekhn.informatsii, 1959. 143 p.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Uranium)

(Thorium)

VOL'FSO, F.I.; LUKIN, L.I.; DYUKOV, A.I.; KUSHNAREV, I.P.; PEK, A.V.;
RYBALOV, B.L.; SONTUSHKIN, Ye.P.; KHOROSHILOV, L.V.; CHERNYSHEV,
V.F.; BIRYUKOV, V.I.; GARMASH, A.A.; DRUZHININ, A.V.; KARAMYAN,
K.A.; KUZNETSOV, K.F.; LOZOVSKIY, V.I.; MALINOVSKIY, Ye.P.;
NEVSKIY, V.A.; PAVLOV, N.V.; RONENSON, B.M.; SAMONOV, I.Z.;
SIDORENKO, A.V. [deceased]; SOPKIC, P.P.; CHENGLOKOV, S.V.; YUDIN,
B.A.; KREITER, V.M., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk; retsenzent; .
KOTLYAR, V.N., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk, retsenzent; GRUSHEVOY, .
V.G.; doktor geologo-mineral.nauk, retsenzent; NAKOVNIK, N.I., doktor
geologo-mineral.nauk, retsenzent; KUREK, N.N., doktor geologo-mineral.
nauk, retsenzent; LIOPEN'KIY, S.N., retsenzent; SHATALOV, Ye.T., doktor
geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; KRISTAL'NYY, B.V., red.; SERGEEVA, N.A.,
red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Basic problems and methods of studying structures of ore provinces
(Continued on next card)

VOL'FSOM, F.I.---(continued) Card 2.

and deposits] Osnovnye voprosy i metody izucheniia struktur
rudnykh polei i mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.suchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1960. 623 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy,
petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. 2. Moskovskiy institut
tsvetnykh metallov i zolota (for Dyukov, Biryukov, Druzhinin, Kuz-
netsov). 3. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkih
elementov AN SSSR (for Germash). 4. Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR
(for Karapetyan). 5. Baleyzoloto (for Sidorenko). 6. Institut geolo-
gii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii
AN SSSR (for Malinovskiy, Nevaskiy, Pavlov, Chernyshev). 7. Moskovskiy
geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze (for Ronenson).
8. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya
(for Samonov). 9. Voronezhskiy universitet (for Sopko). 10. Kol'skiy
filial AN SSSR (for Yudin).

(Ore deposits)

ROZANOV, Yu.A.; KRISTAL'NYY, B.V.; NEKRASOV, Ye.M.; PASHKOVSKAYA, M.D.

Changes in the pores of enclosing rocks in some deposits of
northern Tajikistan. Trudy IGEM no.41:171-177 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Tajikistan—Ore deposits) (Porosity)

KRISTAL'NYY, B.V.

Stages in endogenous mineralization of ore-bearing areas in the
Chorukh-Dayron ore zone. Geol.rud.mestorozh. 5 no.1:36-49 Ja.-F
'63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii
Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po koordinatsii
nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot i AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Chorukh-Dayron region--Mineralogy)

KRISTAL'NYY, B.V.

Structural conditions governing the endogenous mineral formation and characteristics of the localization of mineralization in the main ore-bearing zones of the Chorukh-Dayron ore field. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 5 no. 6:34-50 N-D'63.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii
Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po koordinatsii
nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot i AN SSSR, Moskva.

MALINOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Pavlovich; LUKIN, L.I., kand. geol.-miner. nauk
otv. red.; KRISTAL'NYY, B.V., red.

[Structural conditions for the formation of vein wolframite
deposits] Strukturnye uslovia formirovaniia zhil'nykh
volframitovykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 1965.
162 p. (MIRA 18:9)

5(4)

SOV/20-124-3-39/67

AUTHORS: Sheynker, A. P., Yakovleva, M. K., Kristal'nyy, E. V.,
Abkin, A. D.

TITLE: On the Mechanism of the Low-temperature Polymerization of
Monomers Under the Action of a Gamma-radiation (O mekhanizme
nizkotemperaturnoy polimerizatsii monomerov pod deystviyem
gamma-izlucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 632-634
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with the results obtained by investigating the mechanism of the low-temperature polymerization of various vinyl compounds under the action of a γ -radiation. The authors investigated this mechanism by employing the method of joint polymerization, according to which it is possible to obtain the necessary information concerning the nature of active particles (radicals, ions) participating in the active process from the composition of the Ko-polymer and from the kinetic data. The authors investigated the common polymerization of isobutyls with vinylidene chloride (in the "mass") in the temperature interval of -78 to 0°,

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On the Mechanism of the Low-temperature Polymerization of Monomers Under
the Action of a Gamma-radiation

and of methyl-metacrylate with styrene in ethylchloride as solvent at -78 to +25°. Polymerization was carried out in ampoules on a Co⁶⁰-source of 20,000 g-equivalents at an intensity of 230-250 r/sec. The degree of polymerization was not more than 10%. A diagram supplies data concerning the dependence of the copolymers on the composition of the original mixture for the system isobutylene-vinylidene chloride, which were determined in the course of polymerization at different temperature conditions. From these data the constants of the common polymerization α (for isobutylene) and β (for vinylidene chloride) were then determined according to the simplified equation for the integral composition. The following holds:

Polymerization temperature in °C	α	β
-78	25	0
-40	1.27	0.21
0	0.03	1.3

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The composition of the common polymers formed depend to a

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considerable extent on temperature. Details are given. The data discussed in the present paper permit the following conclusions to be drawn: The joint polymerization of iso-butylene with vinylidene chloride under the influence of a γ -radiation at low temperatures occurs according to the carbonium (karboniyeviy) mechanism or a similar mechanism. The authors further investigated the polymerization of styrene in an equimolecular mixture of styrene and methyl metacrylate in ethyl chloride as solvent. With decreasing temperature, the methyl metacrylate component in the co-polymer decreases, which indicates an increase of the share of ion reactions in this process. The authors thank Academician S. S. Medvedev for discussing the results obtained. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut
im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-Chemical Scientific Research
Card 3/4 Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SOV/20-124-3-39/67

On the Mechanism of the Low-temperature Polymerization of Monomers Under
the Action of a Gamma-radiation

PRESENTED: October 30, 1958, by S. S. Medvedev, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1958

Card 4/4

KRISTAL'NYY, E.V.; MEDVEDEV, S.S.

γ -ray-induced polymerization of isobutylene in the presence
of ZnO and Al₂O₃. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.8:1373-1376 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova AN SSSR,
Moskva.

KRISTAL'NYY, E.V.; MEDVEDEV, S.S.

γ -ray-induced polymerization of isobutylene in the presence
of solids. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.8:1377-1382 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova AN SSSR,
Moskva.

PA 27T101

KRISTAL'NYY, V. S.

Jan 1947

VSSN/Telephone Lines
Telephones - Apparatus

"Operating Communications on the Basis of Direct Connection with Subscribers," V. S. Kristal'nyy, Chief Engr Central Inter-city Telephone Station, 12 pp

"Vestnik Svyazi - Elektrosvyaz" No 1 (82)

The rapid development of the 12-channel overhead lines of the inter-city telephone circuits and also some independent lines permits improvement of direct subscriber telephone service. Author discusses the advantages of a direct subscriber system and hopes that the Ministry of Communications will give some serious thought to the adoption of this type of service.

27T101

1. KRISTALNYY, V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Telephone Stations
7. At the central international telephone station, Sov. sviaz., No. 10,
1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

KRISTAL'NYY, V.S.: OGARKOV, P.F., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, R.Ya. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Engineer Kovalev's method at the central long distance telephone office] Metod inzhenera Kovaleva na TSentral'noi mezdugorodnoi telefonnoi stantsii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1952. 69 p. (Microfilm) (MLRA 8:8)
(Telephone)

KRISTAL'ny, V.S.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Communications

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 15/23

Authors : Kristal'ny, V. S., Chief Engineer of the Central Long-Distance (Interurban) Telephone Station
Title : Methods for increasing the efficiency and revenue of the long-distance telephone station exchanges

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 8, 22-23, Aug 1954

Abstract : Methods for speeding-up long-distance calls and increasing the central telephone-stations income are discussed and plans for attaining the above aims, proposed by the Ministry of Communications, are outlined. As an example of improved methods of operation, the article points out that the average waiting interval for obtaining a long-distance telephone connection in USSR has been decreased from 28.4 to 5.9 minutes, thus effecting a considerable economy in cost.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

AFANAS'YEV, Aleksandr Porfir'yevich; GUSEV, Simon Stepanovich;
KRISTAL'NYY, Vladimir samoylovich; RAMENSKIY, Boris Nikolayevich,
redaktor; ROZENBERG, Yakov Grigor'yevich; SILLIN, Konstantin
Fedorovich; GAVRILOV, A.V., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, R.Ya., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Establishing electric and radio communication facilities in
the district] Eksploatatsiya sredstv elektrosviazi i radio-
fikatsii v raione. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam
sviazi i radio, 1955. 187 p.
(Telecommunication) (Radio)

(MLRA 8:12)

IVANOVA, A.A.; KRISTAL'NYY, V.S.; YALUNIN, A.P.; MEDVYDEV, Ye.S., otvetstvennyy red.; KOKOSOV, L.V., red.; MAZHL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Interurban telephone stations] Meshdugorodnye telefonnye stantsii.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1958. 371 p.
(Telephone stations) (MIRA 11:8)

KRISTAL'NYY, Vladimir Samoylovich. Prinimal uchastiye GENIN, L.S..
SITZENBERG, A.L., retsenzent; SMIRYAGIN, A.G., otv.red.;
BOGACHEVA, G.V., red.; SHEFER, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Long-distance telephone communications] Ekspluatatsiya
mezhdugorodnoi telefonnoi sviazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1959. 182 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Telephone)

KRISTAL'NYY, Vladimir Samoylovich; KITAYEV, V.Ye., retsenzent;
IVANNIKOVA, S.N., retsenzent; KUZNETSOV, S.N., otv. red.
OBRAZTSOVA, Ye.A., red.

[Electrician of long-distance telephone exchanges] Monter
mezhdugorodnoi telefonnoi stantsii. Moskva, Sviaz', 307 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

KRISTAN, Frantisek, inz.

Effect of large doses of industrial fertilizer on crop
rotation in a potato zone. Rost výroba 9 no.3/4:299-312
Mr-Ap '63.

1. Ustredni vyzkumny ustav rostlinne výroby, Ruzyně, pracoviste
Lukavec u Pacova.

KRISTAN, Frantisek, inz.

Effect of large amounts of industrial fertilizers where
there is crop rotation in a potato zone. Pt.2. Rost výroba
9 no.11:1129-1148 N '63.

1. Ustredni vyzkumny ustav rostlinne výroby, Ruzyně, pracoviste
Lukavec u Pacova.

KRISTAN, J.

c-8

YUGOSLAVIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Technology and Power

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 10272

Author : Kristan J.

Inst : -
Title : Catalytic Recombination of Radiolytic Gas.

Orig Pub : Repts. "J. Stefan" Inst., 1957; 4, 143-145

Abstract : A comparative study is made of the effectiveness of catalysts made of palladium, platinum, and nickel in recombination of a fulminating mixture in the vapor-gas phase at 10 atmos and various catalyst temperatures. The experiments were carried out in a boiler with internal electrodes for generating the fulminating mixture. The catalyst used consisted of grains with activated surfaces and was heated by a special heater. -- V.V. Orlov

Card : 1/1

39951
Z/014/62/000/007/001/003
E192/E382

9,2110

AUTHOR: Kristan, Luděk, Engineer

TITLE: Miniature electrolytic condensers in transistor circuits

PERIODICAL: Sdálovací technika, no. 7, 1962, 246 - 247

TEXT: Some difficulties may arise when electrolytic condensers (especially miniature ones) are used at high frequencies and at variable temperatures. The equivalent circuit of a condenser is in the form shown in Fig. 2, where the inductance L can easily be neglected at audio-frequencies. On the other hand, the series resistance R_s has to be taken into account, especially

in view of the fact that it varies widely with temperature (see Fig. 5). The capacitance C is also dependent on temperature. These variations of R_s and C should be taken into

account when designing transistor circuits and the condensers should never be used at frequencies for which they have not been designed. It is therefore recommended that users should subject their condensers to suitable tests in order to determine whether

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Miniature electrolytic

they can cover the required frequency and temperature range. In particular, it may be advisable to use electrolytics of the standard type in transistor circuits instead of the miniature and sub-miniature types available. There are 7 figures.

Fig. 2:

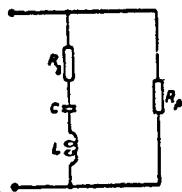
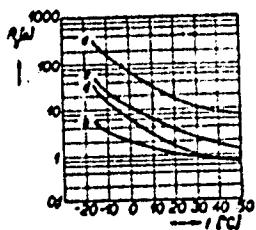


Fig. 5:



Card 2/2

KRISTAN, Ludek, inz.

Nonsymmetrical hybrid coils. Slaboproudny obzor 24 no.11:
659-663 N°63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav telekomunikaci, Praha.

VOCEL, J.; POLACEK, E.; NEUGEBAUROVA, L.; SEBKOVÁ, J.; Technická
spolupráce: KRISTAN, M.

Concentration test in premature and young infants. Česk. pediat.
18 no. 9:774-780 S '63.

1. I detska klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi KU v Praze,
prednosta prof. dr. J. Svejcar Ustav výzkumu vývoje dítěte v
Praze, ředitel prof. dr. J. Houštek II detska klinika fakulty
detskeho lekarstvi KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Houštek
Kojenecky ustav v Praze-Krci; ředitel MUDr. K. Zeman.
(INFANT, PREMATURE) (KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS)
(URINE)